

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 824.]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1802.

[Vol. XV.]

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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1802.

DEBATE

On Mr. Breckenridge's motion to repeal the act passed last session for a new organization of the judiciary system.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia. I rise with an impression of awe on the present question; for we mult tread on constitutional ground, which should not be lightly touched on, nor too hastily decided. Every step we take ought to be well examined, and our minds convinced before we give that vote which cannot be recalled, and which will fix a principle on legislative construction, which perhaps will prevail as long as we remain a nation.

In the early stage of this discussion, I had almost determined to say nothing, and am at present determined not to say much; but a justification of the vote I shall give, has impelled me to offer my reasons for it to the State I represent; and I have made up my mind decidedly, to vote for the resolution before you, if I cannot be otherwise convinced.

I conceive, that as this subject requires from us a legislative construction, that construction may as well, and indeed better, be now made; there will undoubtedly hereafter be a clashing of powers. I therefore, think it is much better to decide it now, when the injury is less, than to suffer it to take root until it shall exert a different and more violent decision than that of a deliberative body.

The reasons for the resolution have been so fully stated, and strongly enforced by the gentleman from Kentucky who moved it, as to the expediency and the burthen of the expences on the present system, I shall therefore say little about them.

The expences, however, of the judiciary establishment, I deem the least important consideration attached to the subject. Yet I do not agree with the gentleman who has spoken, that the expence is trifling. The gentleman from New York, had held up the insignificance of a cent a person, and had told us of Alfred's purse which no one dared to take away. Let that gentleman calculate twelve fous to a family, and he will see that each family would pay twelve cents; a sum however insignificant to the pocket of that gentleman, that might furnish a comfortable meal to a poor family. With the gentleman from Kentucky, however, I contend that the principle is as much settled by one cent, as by a million. And this observation becomes incalculably dangerous if it is to be drawn into precedent on every new project or improper measure, that it costs but a cent a person. And as to the remarks about Alfred, I might retaliate upon the gentleman, and say, that at that day, 12 cents might have been a year's salary for a judge.

We have been asked, if we are afraid of having an army of judges. For myself I am more afraid of an army of judges under the patronage of the President, than of an army of soldiers. The former can do us more mischief. They may deprive us of our liberties, if attached to the executive, from their decisions; and from the tenure of office contended for, we cannot remove them; while the soldier, however he may act, is enlisted, or if enlisted, only subsisted for two years; whilst the judge is enlisted for life, for his salary cannot be taken from him. [See 2d division, 8 Sect. 1st Art. Constitution.] Sir, it is said these evils will not happen. But what security have we for the truth of the declaration? Have we not seen sedition laws? Have we not heard judges crying out through the land sedition, and asking those whole duties it was to enquire, is there no sedition here? It is true the Sedition law had expired with the last administration, and he trusted it would not exist or at least be acted on, under the virtuous Jefferson. But hereafter if it should exist, your judges under the cry of sedition and political heresy, may place half your citizens in irons. I thank God that no such law now exists, or is likely to exist. I thank God that we are not now under the influence of an intolérant clergy, as is evident from their abuse of the President; and that we are not under the dread of the patronage of judges, is manifest from their attack on the Secretary of State.—And I trust, that we shall long keep this patronage off, by not sanctioning the religious persecution of the clergy on the one hand, or the political violence of the judges on the other.

But I will forbear making any further remarks of this kind, and go into an examination of the constitutional grounds.

[General Jackson here quoted the 3d Art. 1st Sect. of the Constitution.] Here then are two tribunals. First, the Supreme court, the creature of the Constitution, the creature of the people; the other, the inferior jurisdictions, the creature of the legislature. And notwithstanding the play of gentlemen upon the words shall and may, they are in meaning essentially different. The word shall applied to the supreme court, is imperative and commanding, while the word may, applied to the inferior courts, is discretionary, and leaves to the legislature a collection to act or not to act as it sees fit.

Again, why are the peculiar and exclusive powers of the supreme court designated in the following section of the Constitution, but because the Constitution considered, that tribunals as absolutely established; while it viewed the inferior tribunals as dependent upon the will of the legislature. And that this was the case was evident from the conduct of the Supreme court on the Penion act, which that court had some time since declared unconstitutional, and which declaration, he was convinced, would not have been hazarded by an inferior tribunal.

But does this conclusion rest on judicial power alone? Is it no where else found under other heads of constitutional power? You see, under the legislative head of power, which is the first grant of power made by the Constitution.—For by the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, after enumerating the powers of laying taxes, &c. it is declared in the 9th division thereof, "to extend to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme court."

Here then is a legislative power given expressly to that body, without restriction or application to any other branch of the national government. Let those lawyers who hear me decide on the construction of all grants or deeds, if two grants be made in the same deed, to two different powers or persons, if the first does not exclusively vest.

Is there a single argument, that can be assigned to oppose this construction of the Constitution? Do not the observations of gentlemen, who insist upon the permanent tenure of the judicial office, place the creature above its creator, man above his God, the model above its mechanic? A good mechanic when he constructs a machine, tries it; and if it does not succeed he either mends or throws it away. Is there not the same necessity for acting in the same way with the inferior tribunals of the judiciary, which is no other than the mechanic of the legislature.

But upon the principles of gentlemen the law which creates a judge cannot be touched.—The moment it is passed, it exists to the end of time. What is the implication of this doctrine? To alter or amend, what may greatly require alteration or amendment, it is necessary to return to the creator, and to enquire what this creator is. My principle is that the creator is the people themselves; that very people of the United States whom the gentleman from New York had declared ourselves to be the guardians of, to save the people themselves from their greatest enemies; and to save whom from destroying themselves he had invoked this house. Good God said Mr Jackson, is it possible that I have heard such sentiments in this body? Rather should I have heard it sounded from the deserts of Turkey or the deserts of Siberia, than to have heard it uttered by an enlightened legislator of a free country, and on this floor.

But let us examine how we are to get at the creator. If the hon. gentleman will put us into the way of doing this with effect, I will abandon all my arguments for this motion. Look to the constitution, and see how it is to be amended? It can only be amended on the recommendation of two thirds of both houses; or on the application of two thirds of the states, a convention shall be called, who are to propose amendments, afterwards to be ratified by three fourths of the states.

There is first then required two thirds of both houses of Congress. Can this two thirds be found now, or is there any

probability of its being found for 20 years to come, who will concur in making the necessary alterations in the judiciary system that are now, or may hereafter be required? On this subject there are as many opinions as there are persons on this floor. I have indeed never found two persons precisely agree. How then can we expect three fourths of the legislatures of the several states to agree when we cannot agree among ourselves. There is in fact no amendment which could reach the case, and exhibit to view all the requisite and necessary regulations for such an extent of country.—Such an attempt must form a volume, a constitution by itself, and after all fall short of the object.

I am clearly, therefore, of opinion that if the power to alter the judiciary system vests not here, it vests nowhere. It follows from the ideas of gentlemen, that we must submit to all the evils of the present system, though it should exhibit all the horrors of Inquisition.

But gentlemen say the United States embrace a vast extent of territory, from 1500 to 1700 miles in length. What is the inevitable deduction to be drawn from this fact? Why that a system which is to apply to this extent of country, embracing different laws, and different habits, will require frequent alteration; whereas, if we are tied down to a system of inferior tribunals once formed, we cannot even touch the plan of the judicial system of the little district of Columbia. Nor can we touch the inferior jurisdictions in the North-Western Territory, or in the Mississippi Territory, in both of which the systems were acknowledged to be adapted only to present circumstances, and in the last of which the rights of Georgia were implicated. It follows that whatever these rights may be, the system is sacred; and as to the Mississippi Territory, it grounded on this doctrine, notwithstanding the claim of Georgia, her jurisdiction is totally lost. To revert to the Sedition law. If the doctrine supported now were true, then, had the sedition law been incorporated as a system by itself, an inferior tribunal, and officers been attached to it would have been perpetually ticked to the constitution; that law under which so many of our citizens had been imprisoned, for writings and speakings, and one among others for wishing that the wadding of a gun had been lodged in a certain presidential part.

The gentleman had dwelt on the inconveniences and evils of the old system and had particularly condemned that part of it, which as he termed it, converted the judges into post-boys. But I will appeal to the gentleman if in England, where so much more business is done, there are more than 12 judges, and whether those judges do not ride the circuit. And why shall our judges not ride the circuit? Shall we have six judges sitting here to decide cases which require a knowledge of the laws, the habits, the state of property of the several states? Would not this knowledge be much better obtained by their riding the circuits, and in the states themselves making themselves acquainted with whatever relates to them, and the cases of appeals to come before them. It has been remarked by a celebrated writer on the English constitution, that one of the greatest political evils that could befall a people, was the existence of large judiciary bodies. To illustrate his ideas he had illustrated the Parliaments of France. At the spirit, which last session gave existence to sixteen new judges, continued, who could say by what number they would be limited. They might indeed soon become what they had been likened to an army of judges.

I do not wish to be severe in my remarks on the conduct of the late administration. I admire the private character of Mr. Adams. But I do believe the succession of his political acts tended ultimately to accumulate in, and attach all powers to a particular person or favorite family.

If I wished to bestow on Mr. Jefferson this mass of patronage, which I contend this horde of officers bestows, I should be in favor of the bill that it is now moved to repeal; but as a political person, I am no more for Thomas Jefferson than for John Adams. When he acts according to my opinion, right, I will support him; when wrong, oppose him; and I trust a majority on this floor will act in the same way.

A gentleman from Massachusetts has

asked if suits will go on diminishing, and if the Millennium is so near at hand.—Sir, different opinions are held on this subject; for some suppose the Millennium to have arrived long since, and others that it may arrive, and others that it never will arrive; but there is one thing certain, that the more courts you have the greater temptation there is for litigation, and more suits or rather evils will flow from them. Law itself is but a necessary evil; for if mankind were perfect—were it not for their frailties and passions, there would be no occasion for it; and lawyers are a still greater evil, although he acknowledges to be a necessary one.—They seldom discourage litigious suitors and swarm in our courts; and there are here as well as in every other country, persons fond of law and persecution, that rather than not be in courts at all, they would direct their lawyers, as I have been formerly told of a man who applied for advice, and was informed he had no ground of action to bring then a spite action. The state courts are open and content to most of the inferior courts business, and it ought to be thrown into that channel as much as possible.

With respect to the usefulness of the additional judges created by the act of last session, it was perhaps unnecessary to say anything to what had been so ably observed by the gentleman from Kentucky. But I will state for the information of the Senate, that in the northern states of Georgia, South and North Carolina, a ground of great litigation is removed, one who had originated at least two hundred and fifty suits. Miller and Co. had obtained a patent for a spinning machine, God knew where it came from, but I believe that neither of them invented it, so as to make those states tributary to them, and embroil them in disputes. South Carolina had purchased the patent for fifty thousand dollars, and had therefore dried up this source of litigation in that state.

The recovery of British debts too was nearly over. This had been a fruitful source of litigation. Our citizens had been sued, and their late hard earnings of property had been seized to satisfy British demands, whilst their former property had been taken from them by British arms during the war.

I am surprised to hear the cry, that our liberties and the constitution are endangered, from the quarter from which it is now urged. When such remarks had been made by those gentlemen with whom I generally acted on former occasions, the instantaneous cry was against demagogues who by artfully inflaming the passions of the people against the government, wished to break down the Constitution.

A gentleman had talked about a victory mediated over the Constitution. Not by the President. Not by us. By whom then was it mediated? Was it by the house of representatives? Or was it by the people themselves—that same people whom we were to save from their greatest enemy, themselves? For my part, I believe in the meditation of no such victory. Sooner for my part than participate in it, by voting for this resolution, if I thought it would have such a tendency, I would cut off my hand, or cut out my tongue. I respect and love the Constitution, and my great wish is with father Paul, to cry out as respects it, *ete periculum*.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Breckenridge's motion, when messrs. White, Chipman, Wells, and Colhoun, delivered their sentiments against it.

Mr. Calhoun, at the close of his speech moved the substitution of a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire whether any, and what amendments are necessary to be made in the federal judiciary system.

The Vice-President declared that it was not in order to receive a new resolution, until the old one was disposed of.

Mr. Dayton then moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Breckenridge, by striking out "repealed," and inserting, "revised and amended."

On which amendment the yeas and nays were called; and were Yeas 13—Nays 15. As they were the same as on the main question, it is useless to state them.

The question was then taken on the original motion, for the repeal of the Judiciary

ciary Act of the last session, and carried—
Years 15—Nays 13.
YEAS. Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin,
Breckenridge, Brown, Cooke, Ellery, T.
Foster, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, S.
T. Maion, Nicholas, Stone, Sumpter,
Wright.
NAYS. Messrs. Calhoun, Chipman Day-
ton, D. Foster, Hillhouse, Howard, Mor-
ris, J. Maion, Oleott, Sheaf, Tracy Wells
and White.

The following Proposals of amendments
to the Federal Constitution, are now be-
fore the legislature of Virginia.

WHEREAS there are defects in the Con-
stitution of the United States, which from
their operation as heretofore experi-
enced, have excited well founded fears to
the people and the states individually,
that certain principles under the influ-
ence of the defects alluded to, were
rapidly progressing, which were destruc-
tive of the liberty and happiness of our fel-
low citizens at large; and believing as
we do, that a corrupt administration will
at all times have it in their power to give
that direction which will most probably
fix upon the people a system of real op-
pression; in order effectually to quiet
those fears, and to prune the Goutti-
lution of its exuberances which may ul-
timately lead to the establishment of aris-
tocracy or monarchy; these considerations
induce the legislature of Virginia, to sug-
gest to the sister states, the propriety
and necessity of amending the Federal
compact. In a way, as to secure the in-
alienable rights which ought to attach to
a republican form of government, they
think the present the most proper time to
commence this highly important work,
whilst they have fresh in their recollrec-
tion the extreme danger from which they
have emerged; and it is further their op-
inion if these defects should not be now
corrected, that the mildness of the pre-
sent administration will be such as to lull
the people into a state of security, which
will render any affairs of this kind fruit-
less and abortive, and that no further fu-
ture attempt can succeed until the peo-
ple are forced into it by the had of op-
pression. They therefore take the liberty
to propose the following amendments to
the constitution aforesaid.

First.—That from and after the next
presidential election, the President of the
United States shall not be permitted to
serve a longer period than for four years
successively, and that he shall be ineligible
until one complete term shall have in-
tervened.

Secondly.—That the Senators of the
United States shall in future be elected for
three instead of six years, and that they
shall be classified as heretofore so that one
third may go out of office every year.

Thirdly.—That the treaty making pow-
er shall be so conferred, as to give to the
house of representatives of the United
States a complete control over all treat-
ies, whenever their agency shall be re-
quired to carry such treaty into effect;
and that all such treaties are to be con-
sidered as not ratified or binding upon the
government, until the sanction of the house
of representatives shall have been obtain-
ed.

Fourthly.—That in all future elec-
tions of President and Vice-President of the
United States the characters voted for
shall be particularly designated, by declar-
ing which they voted for as President, which
as Vice-President.

The executive of this state are hereby
directed without delay, to transmit the
foregoing amendments to the different
state legislatures throughout the union to
invite their cordial co-operation.

BALTIMORE, January 21.
AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Havana, December 25, 1801.

CIRCULAR.

SIR,

By an order of the government of this
Island, published this day, the admission of
American, and all other foreign vessels
into its ports, is prohibited from this date.

You will be pleased, sir, to give im-
mediate publicity to this information, for
the government of the merchants and
traders of your district.

I remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,
JOHN MORTON,
Consul of the United States.

The Collector of the
Port of Baltimore.

J. Morton, American Consul at the
Havana, in the postscript of a letter to
the collector of the port of Philadelphia,
dated December 31, says, "since the fore-
going, and from representations made by
myself and the merchants of the place,
the subject of admitting for a time those
of our vessels which would be dispatched

from the United States before this intel-
ligence could be fully known, has been ta-
ken up by the government, and I have no
doubt but that relief in the above cases
(particularly if with provisions) will be
extended by a partial or total permission
to dispose of their cargoes."

A letter from an officer on board the
United States frigate, Philadelphia, dated
at Algieras the 30th October last, says,
that they were taking on board the provi-
sions which had been sent out for them,
and that they should leave that place in
two days with the convoy for Malaga,
and from thence up the Mediterranean;
and the frigate President was shortly to
sail from Gibraltar for the United States.
(Phil. paper.)

RUMOR

States this morning that commodore
Dale has been captured by a number of
Tripolitan galleys, who boarded him in a
calm, as he lay off their port. This ac-
count comes by the Norfolk packet, ar-
rived this morning, the passengers in
which received it from a vessel which
went into Hampton Road as they came
out. A circumstance so improbable should
have "confirmation strong" before credit
be placed in it.
(Fed. Gaz.)

Lexington, February 12.

On the night of the 1st. ult. a fire
broke out in the house of Mr. George
Hamilton on North Elkhorn, which en-
tirely consumed the house, together with
the principal part of the property it con-
tained: consisting of household and kit-
chen furniture, amongst which were a
desk, case of drawers, cupboard, an ele-
gant clock, tables, chairs, bedsteads, and
2800lbs of dried pork—Mr. Hamilton
had gone to Pennsylvania and had not re-
turned when this accident happened;
and there was no person present except
Mrs. Hamilton, a sick man, and a negro
woman—the fire was first discovered in
the room where the sick man lay—he di-
ed two days afterwards.

The Share-holders in the Kentucky In-
surance Company, met at the house of
Capt. John Pollethwait in the town of
Lexington, on Saturday the 30th ult. (a-
greeable to a notification) and elected
their officers for the present year: Mr.
William Morton was unanimously elect-
ed President, and Messrs. Stephen Wente,
Thomas Hart, jun, John Jordan, jun, and
Thomas Wallace, Directors.

The President and Directors, have ap-
pointed John Bradford Cahier, and Wil-
liam Macbean Esq. Clerk.

From the GUARDIAN OF FREEDOM.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING in a preceding paper adver-
tised to the public, that I had inocu-
lated eight persons with the Vaccine or
Cow-Pox matter, I now think it my duty
to inform them of the result, and further
progress of the Disease, by some future
publications. Owing to the age
of the matter, or not taking the proper
steps in introducing it, only three of
those first inoculated took the complaint,
viz. Mr. Nicholas Lafon, my eldest daugh-
ter, and Mr. J. Rowan's boy; the two
latter were continually under my own im-
mediate observation, and I can with plea-
sure assure my friends, that the operation
and progress of the disease (if disease it
may be called) equalled my most sanguine
expectations, and has not left an earthly
doubt in my mind, but that the system
has fully underwent its effects and could
I make the experiment (which is out of
my power) I am confident they would re-
sist every Variolous or Small Pox contagi-
on, by whatsoever means applied. The
different fates & symptoms exactly cor-
responding with the description of its pro-
gress as laid down in Doct. Aikin's pam-
phlet. The boy of Mr. Rowan's slept
and was continually with his brothers and
sisters on whom no symptom of infection,
has made the least appearance. Neither
of the two, lost one hour from either a
molestation or labor, as to Mr. Lafon hav-
ing not seen him since middle stage, of
the complaint, will take the liberty to
infer the following extract from his note
to me dated

"LACOUT'S RUN, Jan. 24.

I am happy to inform you that from
appearances my inoculation is like to
have the desired effect equal to my expec-
tation or wishes, my arm inflamed pre-
sently considerably in the beginning of the week
and now appears to have gathered in a
considerably large pustule round the orifice,
I had a fever & light &c"

On the 21st. inst. I vaccinated from the
arms of those who had taken it, three or

thers, viz.—my youngest daughter: a girl
of Mr. Rowan's, and one of Col. Lo-
gan's—on the 22d. Mr. Henry Tunfill;
and on the 23d a young man living with
Mr. Rowan, all of whom appear to have
taken it in the most pleasing manner.

I will here beg leave to infer the fol-
lowing extract of a letter written me by
Doct. Moore, dated

"PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7th, 1801.
"I have just returned from a visit to
"Doct. Cox, whose practice and expe-
"riments have been the most extensive in
"the Vaccine and Small-Pox complaints
"—he is extremely sanguine: and con-
"vinced with his experiments. Amongst
"other cases, he tells me of a family
"where the lady took the Small-Pox in
"the natural way—about the time of the
"eruption with her, he (Doct. Cox) in-
"oculated her husband and child with
"the vaccine, neither of whom had pre-
"viously had the Small-Pox—The child
"was continually nursed by its mother,
"and slept with her; the husband also
"continually present. The vaccine pox
"went on, and completed its course with
"the father and child, whilst the Small-
"Pox was progressing with the mother—
"The two former have since been in-
"oculated with the Small-Pox matter,
"without producing any effect whatever
"on the system. This, with a number of
"other equally strong, tend to prove,
"without doubt, that Vaccine inocula-
"tion renders the system ever after in-
"capable of variolous contagion or inno-
"culation."

I will now take the liberty of inform-
ing such as may wish to take this mild
disease, that in a few days I shall be pre-
pared to inoculate any number.

ISAAC E. GANO.
Frankfort, January 28th, 1802.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

SEVENTH CONGRESS

OF THE
UNITED STATES,
AT THE FIRST SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Washing-
ton, in the Territory of Columbia, on
Monday, the Seventh of December,
one thousand eight hundred and one.

AN ACT

For the apportionment of Representatives
among the several states, according to
the second enumeration.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America in Congress assembled, That
from and after the third day of March,
one thousand eight hundred and three,
the House of Representatives shall be
composed of members elected agreeably
to a ratio of one member for every thirty-
three thousand persons in each State,
computed according to the rule pre-
scribed by the Constitution, that is to say,
Within the State of New-Hampshire five;
within the State of Massachusetts, seven-
teen; within the State of Vermont, four;
within the State of Rhode-Island, two;
within the State of Connecticut, seven;
within the State of New-York, fourteen;
within the State of New-Jersey, six;
within the State of Pennsylvania, eight-
teen; within the State of Delaware, one;
within the State of Maryland, nine;
within the State of Virginia twenty-two;
within the State of North-Carolina twelve;
within the State of South-Carolina, eight;
within the State of Georgia, four; with-
in the State of Kentucky, six; & within
the State of Tennessee three members.

NATHANIEL MACON,
Speaker of the House of
Representatives.
ABRAHAM BALDWIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
APPROVED, Jan. 14, 1802.
TH. JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

TO BE SOLD
At the house of the subscriber, in Scott county,
on Tuesday, the 23d instant—

Two Feather Beds,
A Horse and a Cow,
Together with some other articles, the property of
John Mead deceased—All the above have any
demands against said estate, are requested to make
them known on or before the day of sale, as the ne-
cessary provision may be made for their discharge—
All those indebted to said estate are requested to
make payment.
Bart. Collins, Ex'or.

February 5.

NOTICE.
I shall attend with commissioners ap-
pointed by the county court of Montgomery, at the
ceasing corner of an entry of 301 acres of land,
made in the name of William Smith, near the mill
of Higgins, on the waters of Grassy Lick, to estab-
lish the calls and boundaries of the said entry, and the
survey made therein; and to do further acts and
things, as may be deemed necessary and according
to law, on the fourth day of March next, and at the
place above mentioned, and continue there until
I have finished.
Original Tying,
Attorney for Wm. Smith.

February 2, 1802

TO BE SOLD
To the Highest Bidder.
AT Winchester, in Clarke county, on
the twenty-second day of March next, A
TRACT OF LAND, the property of
David Martin deceased, containing four
hundred acres, lying on the waters of
Red river, on Woodlerd's creek. The
sale will be in conformity to an act of
assembly, made for the special purpose; and
a title bond from Samuel Edil to said
Martin, will be the conveyance. Six
months credit will be allowed, the pur-
chaser giving bond with approved secu-
rity, to
Achilles Eubank,
Ambrose Eubank,
John Martin, Com'rs.

74p

RAN AWAY from the subscriber,
A Likely Young
NEGRO MAN,
Named Aulin, of a yellow complexion,
a scar in his forehead, a large flat nose,
and other scars about him, he is about six
feet high, well made, about seventeen
years of age. Whoever secures him, so
that I get him again, shall have TWO
DOLLARS REWARD, paid by me.
John Graves.

February 7.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,
BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTURER.

Returns his thanks to his customers for
their past favors, and hopes by his atten-
tion to business to merit them in future.
He begs leave to inform the public in ge-
neral, that he has removed his shop next
door to Mr. Boggs's, opposite Capt. Hen-
ry Marshall's turn, on Main street.
The ladies are respectfully informed that
they may be supplied with Grecian San-
dals, a new and much esteemed improve-
ment, and superior to the former fashions.
Other branches of his business is carried
on as usual, with neatness and dispatch.
Lexington, February 12.

TAKE NOTICE.—That I shall attend at the
house of Mr. Nathan Allen & from thence
proceed to a free marked "Ohio C." with the com-
missioners appointed by the county court of Clarke,
agreeably to an act of assembly entitled "an act to
ascertain the boundaries of lands, and for other pur-
poses," on the 9th day of March next, and
there to take depositions of witnesses, for perpetua-
ting testimony to establish the two easterly corners
of a 500 acre corner of the 24th May 1782, in the
name of John Marshall, assignee of Thomas Mar-
shall, one Treasurer, warrant; and to do such other
things as may be deemed necessary—And from thence
to the beginning corner of the 24th May 1782, 433
survey, entered 23d February 1783, adjoining the
north side of an entry of 1300 acres made in the
name of John Marshall, and the east side of an entry
of John Conant, and there to take depositions
for perpetuating testimony to establish the calls
of the aforesaid entry—and from thence on the day
following, to the beginning of the above mentioned
2200 acre entry, with the commissioners appointed
by the county court of Fayette, in order to take de-
positions to perpetuate testimony respecting the same,
and do such other things as may be thought neces-
sary and agreeable to law.
John M'Creey jun.

February 8, 1802.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS a bond for one hundred
acres of land, lying on Four Mile waters,
Clarke county, executed by Prettyman
Merry to Itham Young, and assigned by
said Young to me, has been fraudulently
got from me by Pleasant Hardwick, and
without any assignment from me—This
is therefore to forewarn all persons from
trading for said bond—and also I do here-
by forewarn said Prettyman Merry from
making a conveyance of said land to any
other person but myself, as I claim the
same as my property.

Spencer Reed.

January 27, 1802.

KENTUCKY, Paris District, 10.

October Term, 1801.

Robert Johnston, Complainant,

Robert Martin & others, Defendants.

In CHANCERY.

The defendant Martin, not having
entered his appearance hereto, agreeably to the act
of assembly and the rules of this court; and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is
not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the
motion of the complainant, it is or-
dered, that the said defendant Martin, do appear
on the third day of the next term of this court,
and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of
this order be inserted in some one of the Gazette
of this state for eight weeks successively, another
copy posted at the front door of the court house in
Paris, and published at the door of the Presbyterian
meeting house, in Paris, some Sunday immediately
after Divine service.

A copy—Tells

Thos. Arnold, C. P. D. C.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in
Scott county, on the waters of Dry run, about five
miles from Georgetown, a sorrel horse, 14 hands 2
and a half inches high, nine or ten years old, a star
and small infl, branded on the near shoulder M, some
faded spots, and one of considerable length on the
ridge of the back; has a 7/8 bell, tied on with a
rope; appraised to 21.

John Miller.

WHEREAS, James C. Fraizer late of Bourbon county, commonwealth of Kentucky, now of Logan county, commonwealth aforesaid; do obtain one BOND bearing date the sixth day of April, 1799, and payable the sixth day of April, 1803; from Charles Hedges, & Henry Mathes, security, for the payment of said Bond; the Bond is for the sum of Fifty Pounds—and whereas the said James C. Fraizer is not able to comply with his contract, there are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking any assignment on said Bond, as we are determined not to pay the same till the said Fraizer does comply with his contract.

Charles Hedges.
Henry Mathes.

Feb. 8th, 1802.

NOTICE.

I shall attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Clark, on the third day of March next, on Stoner's farm of Licking, to meet at the house of Jello Copher, near Bramble's lick, to establish the calls and boundaries of an entry and survey of 2000 acres of land, in the name of Alexander Lethgow, and to do such other acts and things as I may think necessary and according to law, and so to continue from day to day until I finish.

Original Young,
Attorney in fact for Alex. Lethgow Esq.
February 3, 1802.

Taken up by the subscriber, living on Bruff creek, Mercer county, a Bay Horse, about 16 hands high, eight years old, branded under the mane with W, and has a white spot on his near shoulder, has a star and snip, some saddle spots, shed before; applied to 301.

Reuben Stinett.

November 13, 1801.

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL
CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF
2 GOODS,

Just received, now opening
And For Sale at the STORE of
JOHN A. SEITZ.
Lexington, Feb. 3d, 1802

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are most earnestly requested to come forward and make payment before the first day of March next, at which time he expects to start for Philadelphia—those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may undoubtedly expect their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He also wants to purchase a quantity of merchantable WHISKEY, delivered at Frankfort, or Scott's warehouse, on the Kentucky River, for which CASH and MERCHANTS will be given.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he continues to keep

KEEL BOATS,
at Danville, in order for taking loading or passengers, up the Ohio, to Wheeling or Pittsburgh; and will store any loading, sent on hire from him to any place; being furnished with a good horse that he keeps for that purpose; by the public's most humble servant,

William Byerli,
living at Mt. Ville.
him.

January 8th, 1802.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
DESERVED from Cynthia, about the third month of December.

ALBES CHURCH,
a soldier in the Infantry of the United States, who had been on furlough, and was arrested for debt in Harrison county, from whence he made his escape. He was born in the state of Pennsylvania, in Cheller county; is six feet high, of a ruddy complexion, gray eyes, brown hair, thirty five years old, dressed in Regimentals. Whoever apprehends said defaulter, and delivers him to me, in Lexington; or secures him in any jail within the United States, shall receive the above reward.

Samuel Clinton,
Lieut. 1st U. S. Regt.

Lexington, January 25, 1802.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT
will be kept at the
SIGN OF THE BUFFALO, E.
On Main street, in Lexington, opposite the Public square.

Whereas my wife Sarah Pavey, has by any bed and board without just cause—this is to forewarn all persons from dealing with her, or paying her on any account; as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. m. 38, 1802.

Samuel Pavey.

NOTICE—That I shall attend the commission appointed by the county court of Hardin, on the 13th of February next, at Samuel Finley's, in said county, from thence proceed to the beginning of a survey of five hundred and fifty acres of land, made in the name of Whetlow Parry, and to do such other acts and things as I may think necessary and according to law, and so to continue from day to day until I finish.

Roger Patton.

January 25, 1802.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Ralph Morgan, for Three Hundred Pound, and dated May 3d 1793, (there are credits or all but fifty pounds) as I am determined not to pay said bond until said Morgan complies with his contract, in consequence of which said bond was given.

Joseph Peirce.

1802.

THE President and Directors of the Kentucky insurance company, think it their duty to inform their fellow citizens and the public in general, that they are now organized, and ready to receive proposals to insure vessels or boats of every description, on their voyages up or down the Western waters, or at sea. Application may be made at their office in Lexington, accompanied with declaration of the shipper and certificate containing the name, burthen, dimensions and the goods of the said vessel or boat, their being well found for the intended voyage, the bill of lading or manifest of the cargo, the port from which they sail and place of destination. Further information may be had at their office.

Lexington, 1st February, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Peter January & William Bealer, under the firm of Peter January & Co. was by mutual consent dissolved on the 29th ult. such persons as are indebted to said partnership, are requested to pay the same to Peter January, and those persons to whom the firm is indebted, are also requested to call upon him for the settlement and discharge of their respective accounts.

Peter January,
Wm. Bealer.

January 31, 1801.

2 PETER JANUARY

TAKES this method of returning his Thanks to the public, for the encouragement he has met with in the prosecution of the business of Rope-making, and solicits a continuance of their favors. It shall be his study to merit the attention of such as may have any demands for this manufactory. Orders shall be punctually and carefully complied with and forwarded, as he shall prosecute the business in all its various branches.

P. January.

3

2 TAKE NOTICE.

WE shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Fleming county, on Monday the 30th ult. between the hours of ten and two, at the mouth of the Mud-lick Fork of Johnstown in Fleming county, to establish the calls of an entry, in the name of William Lear, for four hundred acres, and one in the name of John Mobly, for ten thousand, and do such things as the law requires.

Lewis Craig,
John Winn.

February 4, 1802.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, about six miles from Mount Sterling, on the waters of Lullburg.

A DARK BROWN MARE,
about fourteen hands high, rising five years old, no brand perceptible, a star in her forehead, a natural crop—Likewise, one of last spring's COALT, that licks said mare, and the colour of said mare; Mare and Coalt, posted and appraised to \$12.

MOSES BAKER.

October, 1801.

Taken up by the subscriber in Fleming county, a bay mare, a blaze in her face, the right eye white; no brand to be seen with a new and leather strap, tied on with a whang; with a smearing round each ear, about fifteen years old, and about fourteen hands high; appraised to twenty-one dollars.

James Alexander.

October 27, 1801.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to start to Baltimore on the first of March, will be particularly thankful to his customers to come forward and pay off their respective balances—I shall dispense with the custom of threatening with suits, knowing all that is necessary, is to give them notice of his departure.

WALKER BAYLOR.

Lexington, January 9.

22 will either Sell or Rent, my

HOUSES & LOTS
In town, relating to a small piece in front of Mr. Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office. If I do not sell, I would make an allowance to any one who would rent for a term of years, for repairs and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

2 LAND

FOR SALE:

1000 acres on the Kentucky, in Madison county.
400 in ditto, waters of Otter creek.
5000 on the Ohio river, opposite Little Miami river.
400 on Severn's Valley creek.
Good titles will be made to purchasers.
For terms apply to the subscriber in Madison county, on Otter creek.

JOHN HALLEY.

Sept. 22, 1801.

PROPOSALS.

For carrying the MAILS of the United States, on the following Post routes, to be received at the Court of Post Office, in Washington City, until the 30th day of January next inclusive.

5 IN KENTUCKY.

From Ormsville, T. by Powell's valley, T. Richmond and Jefferson C. H. to Lexington once a week—Leave Louisville every Friday at 2 P. M. arrive at Richmond the next Monday 12 noon, and at Lexington by 6 P. M. returning—Leave Lexington every Tuesday by 6 A. M. arrive at Richmond by moonlight at Ormsville, T. the next Friday by 10 A. M.

NOTES.

Note 1. The postmaster General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, after previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contracts, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails are delayed for such depending mail a tip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person, making proposals, desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he must take in his proposals, for what sum he will carry it, with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alteration desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their price by the year, those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the month of August, November, February and May, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

Note 7. The contractors for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and to continue in force for one year from that date, excepting such routes as have a particular note respecting continuance in the contract.

GIDEON GRANGER.

General Post Office,
Washington City,
Dec. 7, 1801.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Robert B. Morison, complainant,
vs.
William Wood, Elizabeth Fox,
Mary Fox, Arthur Fox, and
Maida Fox, heirs and representatives of Arthur Fox, deceased.

IN CHANCERY.
Appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant William Wood is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he not having entered his appearance agreeably to law, and the rules of this court—on the motion of the complainant, by Jello Bledie his attorney; it is ordered, that he appear here on the third day of the next court, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in the Kentucky Gazette; another posted at the door of the court house of said county—and that this order be published once Sunday immediately after Divine service, at the door of the Baptist meeting house in Washington.

(A copy.) Tette

Francis Taylor, c.w.d.c.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Danville, K. which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.—Jan. 1, 1802.
A—Elizabeth Anderson, Mercer county.
C—Sarah Coutr, Dick's river, Garrard county; Benj. W. Casey, D. Clk. Mercer county.
D—F. Davis, near Danville; Sarah Donegry, Mercer county, nine miles from Danville, care of Jonathan Luney, Archibald Duncan in Kentucky near Danville, care of Mr. Ready.
F—Elihu Freeman, Ky. Dick's river, Garrard county.
H—Thomas Huff, near Danville.
M—James M. Nute, Madison county.
R—Michael Reed, Lincoln county, Danville.
W—George Walls, living in Danville K.

JOS. HERTICH, P. M.

Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Fleming County.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Alexander Stewart, vs. Ebenezer Scroggs.

N. With commissioners, under a decessum from said court, on the twentieth day of February next ensuing, at the house of Michael Woods sen. in Washington county in the State of Tennessee, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. to take the deposition and examination upon oath, of James Stewart, to be read in evidence, in the above cause—where those whom it may concern may likewise attend.

January 26, 1802.

Ebenezer Scroggs.

There is lodged in this office, an old

Black Leather Pocket Book,

Which was found last year, in Nelson county.—It contains sundry notes, bonds, &c. from which it appears to be the property of Richard Scelfer. The owner can get it by applying, and paying for this Advertisement.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this office.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given, That an Insurance Company (for the purpose of covering property shipped on board any boat or other vessel navigating the Western waters) is now forming in Lexington; and that subscriptions of shares are wanted by Messrs. John Jordan, William Macbean, Cuthbert Banks, and Henry Purviance.—Those who are desirous of becoming share-holders are requested to apply immediately, or the company will be filled. By order of the Subscribers.

JOHN BRADFORD, Ch. P. T.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend on Thursday the fourth day of March next, with commissioners appointed by the county court of Clark county, on the waters of Stoner's Fork of Licking, about two miles from Bramble's lick, to take depositions to establish the boundaries of certain tracts, two tracts of a walnut of James Ware, 1500 acres, Daniel Morgan, two tracts of 2000 acres each, John Alby's 1000 acres, and Francis Alby, of 700 acres; entries made in the year 1780, and to do such other acts as I may think necessary and according to law.

James Ware.

11th Jan. 1802.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

RICHMOND, January 19.

The house of delegates, on yesterday resolved, that it is not expedient at present, to adopt the Maryland resolutions for amending the Federal constitution. And that the mode of choosing representatives to congress proposed by the states of Maryland and North Carolina, ought to be adopted, so far as it requires the elections to be by districts; but that it ought not to be binding on the states to retain one arrangement of districts for the space of ten years.

NORFOLK, January 15.

Capt. Taylor, in the Bucharis, from Havre-de-Grace, informs, that the first division of the fleet destined for the Cape failed from Brest on the second of November; the second division was to fail from Havre-de-Grace on the twentieth of November, they amounted to forty sail, including ships of war and transports—the whole number of troops to be sent to St. Domingo was said to be 50,000 men.

BALTIMORE, January 23.

IMPORTANT!

A gentleman belonging to a respectable mercantile house of Alexandria, now in this town, received a letter from his partner last night, dated the twenty-first inst. which says—

"I am sorry to inform you that TOUS SAINT IS NO MORE. He has been caught by the blacks, and burnt alive."

A bill for repealing the judiciary act of the last session, was reported to the Senate of the United States on the twenty-second of January, by a committee appointed for that purpose.

It is a short act, and is confined to a repeal of the above act, and a restoration of the courts under the old system. It was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

On the 26th, the bill was taken up and amended, and a motion made by Mr. Dayton to refer it to a select committee, to consider what change it may be expedient to make in the judiciary system of the U. S. and to make provision for the judges appointed under the act of last session, in case the said act be repealed. On the question of referring yeas 14 nays 16

It was then moved that the bill be engrossed for the third reading, the question was taken by yeas and nays as follows, viz.

Yeas, Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Breckenridge, Brown, Coker, Elmer, F. Foster, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, S. T. Macon, Nicholas, Stone, Sumner, Wright, 15.
Nays, Messrs. Calhoun, Chipman, Dayton, D. Foster, Hillhouse, Howard, J. Macon, Morris, Ogden, Olcott, Rofs, Sheaf, Tracy, Wells, White, 15.

Whereupon the Vice President decided that the bill should go to the third reading

On the 27th the bill was read the third time, and the blanks filled up; when Mr. Dayton re-moved his motion for referring it with a little variation; on the question the yeas and nays were as above, when the Vice-President gave his vote in favor of referring it—and it was referred to Messrs. Baldwin, Calhoun, Dayton, Anderson and Morris.

Gaz. Ed.

It appears that the report of the United States frigate President, having been captured by the Tripolitans is unfounded.

Gaz. Ed.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

VANITY.

A cock with a stable pen,
Was frutting o'er some heaps of dung.
And still as near their feet he went,
The nettled crows flung and flung.

Bravo! 'quoth he a decent noise!
We make a tolerable pother;
But take care my merry boys,
We tread not upon one another.

ANECDOTE.

Extract from a London Paper.

A Gentleman, conceiving that since the peace, Coals would be cheap, walked down to the river side, and meeting an Irish Coal heaver, accosted him with "Well Paddy, how are the Coals?" "Black as ever, your honour," replied he.

THE partnership of BLEDSOE & BAYLON, is dissolved by mutual consent, all those who are indebted to the said firm, are requested to call on Walker Baylon and pay off their respective balances—who have lately returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS, amongst which are

LOAF & MUSCOVADO Sugars of a superior quality,
BEST GREEN COFFEE; CHOCOLATE & TEAS; MALAGA, TENERIFF, OLD PORT, SHERRY & MADEIRA WINES.
FIRST & SECOND QUALITY FRENCH BRANDY.
PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALUM, COPPERS & MADDER.
QUEENS WARE assorted
HARD WARE & CUTLERY assorted.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Mann's Lick Salt, of a superior quality two years old. N. B. Country merchants and others may be supplied with any article in the above line on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Wanted Immediately,

Two or Three JOURNEMEN COOPERS,
To whom good wages will be given—Also

Two or Three APPRENTICES

To the above business.
A generous price will be given in Cash for Eight or Ten Thousand STAVES;
And the payment made on the delivery. For particulars apply at my shop, at the lower end of Main street, Lexington.

Dec. 7, 1821. William Dorley, 61

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED from the subscriber, on the thirty first of October a likely

BLACK MARE, upwards of sixteen hands high, well made, and in good order, with a large Star in her forehead, no brand known. Whoever will deliver said mare to the subscriber in Lexington, shall receive the above reward.

GEO. TEGARDEN.
Nov. 13 1821.

THOMAS REID, Copper and Tin Smith, informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his shop from opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Ch. Humphreys, next door above Mr. Wm. Morton's, and nearly opposite Mr. Brent's tavern, where he continues to carry on his business as usual.

He will take two or three apprentices to the above business. 11

HOG'S LARD, BUTTER & CHEESE.

Will be bought; for which CASH & MERCHANDISE will be given, if delivered in quantities, in all February next, at the Store of

MACBEAN & POYZER.
Lexington, Jan. 21, 1822.

JAMES MACCOUN, Has just received from Philadelphia, a large and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Of the latest importations from Europe. AND now opening at his Store on Main Street, a newly opposite the Market house, which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH.

Also, from his Nail Manufactory, A constant supply of Six and Hammered NAILS, of the best quality.
Lexington, January 18, 1822.

FOR SALE, TWO STILL & A BOILER.

MADE of Copper, of superior quality. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and like young Horses taken in payment. For further particulars application may be made to the Editor of this Paper.
November 4, 1821.

22 NOTICE

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still to do my business in town, I think it necessary to inform my clients that except during the sessions of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit Court of the United States for Kentucky and the Territories North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, at such unusual places, all who have business with me must attend.

J. HUGHES.
Lexington, September 11th, 1821.

39 FOR SALE.

HE property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Dellum, consisting of Two New Two Story FRAME HOUSES, Newly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large Frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House, and Three Lots belonging to the above premises. Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALITY LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about five miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but entirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be secured in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thurbill, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Danville.

J. BIRNEY.
Danville, 9th February, 1821.

Woodford County, to wit.
November court of Quarter Sessions, 1821.
John Christopher, Complainant,
Against
Edmund Vaughan & Wm. Warren, Defendants,
IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Vaughan, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Vaughan, do appear here, on the first Monday in March next, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso—that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and published June Sunday in immediately after Divine service, at the door of this borough meeting house, and another copy posted at the door of the court house of this county. Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1821.
T. EDM. SEARLY, c. c. w.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.
I RAYED from the subscriber's plantation in Shelby county in December last a BAY MARE, fifteen hands high, well made, six years old last spring, has fair white feet, a blaze in her face, paces trots and canters, branded W W on the rear shoulder and buttock, was with hal, when she went away. Also, a BROWN HORSE, with a bob-tail, fourteen hands high, well made, seven or eight years old, trots and gallops, I do not recollect whether the horse was branded or not—Whoever will deliver said mare and horse to Doct. W. Warfield in Fayette county, or to me in Shelby county, shall receive twenty dollars for each.

JOHN POPE.
Nov. 1821. wwtv tp.

CHEAP GOODS.

Saml. & Geo. Trotter, Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their STORE, on Main street, LEXINGTON, An Extensive Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS' & TIN WARES, ANVILS, STEEL, NAILS, &c. &c.

Amongst which, we have just opened a great variety of

Fine and Coarse CLOTHS and CASSIMERS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS, &c.

IRISH LINENS, CHINTZES & GALLICOES, INDIA MUSLINS, BRITISH, PLAIN, JACONET, TAMBORED & LAPET ditto, SCARLET CLOAKS, WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TURKEY COTTON.

A general assortment of SADDLERY, RIPPON'S, WATT'S & WESTLEY'S HYMN-BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. &c.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, GREEN, SOUSCHONG, & BOHEA

COFFEE, & CHOCOLATE, LOAF SUGAR & INDIGO.

Having bought a considerable share of the present importation at Vendue, purchasers may depend on receiving greater BARGAINS than any hitherto fold in this State.

*No credit can be given, on any condition whatever.
Lexington, Dec. 3.

10 GREAT BARGAINS.

Will be sold by the Subscriber, and for a greater part, *Extensive Credits* will be given, in annual payments, the purchaser giving good bond and security; The following PROPERTY I will sell, from this day forward, (to wit):

VALUABLE BUILDINGS, and the Lots of ground they are on, in Paris—they begin at the Main Corner street facing the Court house, and running parallel with the public ground one hundred feet—

The first a large two story frame building, in which there is a large well finished store house and counting room, both large fire places of brick; the other part well calculated for a tavern, six well finished rooms plastered, and four large fire places; another room, thirty-six feet by twenty, and two fire places, and within five feet of the back room door, a brick lodging room, and a kitchen adjoining. The balance of the building of brick, two stories high; with four houses, twenty feet square, rented out to different families; convenient to those are two small kitchens—there is a stable and small garden for the use of the large building. I have also nine acres of out lots in excellent order for cultivation—These buildings were first valued by a number of workmen at eight thousand dollars; and several useful additions have been made to them since—I will now give them extremely low, and give them clear of all incumbrance.

Another property I have in Macon county, one mile and three quarters from Limestone—two valuable overhot mills, in as high credit for manufacturing flour, as any in the State; and are now repairing and almost done, so as to start in commences order when the season for grinding commences, with the best Burr and Allegheny stones, rolling screens &c.—These mills in the season for grinding, can make forty barrels of flour every day that they are worked; and any person inclining to purchase, can be informed that the quality of the flour is superior to any that has been boasted from Limestone. With this I will sell a valuable negro man, a good miller; the plantation on 140 acres, 200 apple trees, of fruit equal to any in the State, a fine clover and blue grass pasture and meadow, a small dwelling house and farm, with other out houses, cherry and peach orchard—the title indisputable; and I will give it clear of all incumbrance. For this property I have in two years paid nine thousand dollars.

I have also for sale, 700 acres of Military land, fourteen miles from Wallington, North West of the Ohio river, with a very promising salt lick, supposed to have salt water, a small trial has been made, and some salt made by a Mr. Sherry.

I have also two small plantations in Bourbon, that I will sell—they are mostly first rate land.

I have patents for lands near Montgomery court house, of the first quality; eight thousand acres, the half of which I will sell at one third its value; the purchaser may have his choice; patented 17 years ago; entires very special.

Also the half of 600 acres of first quality, three miles from Fleming court house; old patents and special entries—on the same terms.

I have also one thousand acres for sale, adjoining lower MacKee's tract, level, but of inferior quality—for this I will take good horses at 6s per acre; the title undoubted.

I have also for sale about 300 acres, on Cedar creek, of Floyd's fork, with a never failing spring on it; a part rich land, and a part indifferent, within five miles of Mann's lick; this has excellent range and timber—for this I will take good salt at 12s per acre, if cash 9s per acre.

I have also for sale, six hundred acres, patented land, on Clover lick, eight miles from the Crab orchard, on this I will take 3s per acre for in cash, or 4s 6d in horses.

If it will be an accommodation to those who may incline to purchase the mills, I will give in an excellent house woman, now living in Lexington.

I will also sell a good flock of hogs, cattle, mares and colts, with the mills.

I will give such excellent bargains in all, or any of the aforesaid property, that any person inclinable to purchase, may be well accommodated. The mills I will deliver up the tenth of March next, or if sooner required, on a little more advance, they shall be given up.

Money, good Merchandise, Negroes, and Horses, will be taken by indultments, as will best suit the purchaser.

Application to my son John Edwards, jun. in Bourbon, or to Mr. David S. Brodick, in Wallington, or Mr. Enoch Smith, near Montgomery court house, or James Brown esq. in Lexington, for information and contracts with respect to

the property, or to the subscriber, either in Bourbon or in Wallington, may be made.

Any of my editors choosing to purchase, shall have credit on the lowest terms, as I am determined to sell.

I will sell 1000 barrels of flour, all to be delivered before the 15th of March next. And,

I have also one other plantation for sale, near Warwick, 233 acres cleared, and the title secure.

Any person purchasing the mills I will furnish with wheat at cash price, and will, if employed, engage to clear them in the sales of flour &c. this season, 2500 or 3000 dollars.

JOHN EDWARDS, Senr.
41th September, 1821. *5d1f

Trotter & Scott, HAVE just received, and now opening for sale, at their Store, in Lexington, a complete assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Well suited to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of Dry Goods Groceries, Queens and Glass Ware, Iron, Steel, Imported Callings, Nails, Window-Glass, Bouling-Cloth, suited for Merchant or Country Work—like wife a supply of Mann's Lick Salt, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices for Cash.

Lexington, April 20, 1821.

LOST BY the subscriber, on the first of December, of this month, a BOND on James Reid, ledge to William Hill, of Sixty pounds, with several other Papers—said bond has been several times endorsed from one to another. Any person delivering said bond and other papers to me, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Thomas Tudor, Fayette, Grace run, near Merriam's mill, November 24th, 1821. J.M. 1p

FOR SALE.

A TAN YARD.

WITH a small flock and materials for carrying it on; with about thirty or forty acres of land, twelve acres cleared, lying in Woodford county, ten miles from the court house, eighteen from Lexington, and about a mile and a quarter from the Kentucky river, within half a mile of Romans iron works, grill-mill and saw-mill; there is a good wagon road from thence to the river; there is eight vats, line &c. with a good mill-house, two good cabins, and a never failing spring, with a fall of about 20 feet; the situation for convenience of water, and bark, is superior to any I have been in the State, those inclining to purchase will please apply to me on the premises, or to David or Thomas Reid, Lexington.

WILLIAM REID.

DAVID REID, SADDLER.

REPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed his shop from the corner of Main and Cross streets, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. Few, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, where he now lives, and intends carrying on his business as usual, he flatters himself from his unremitting attention to business, and the opportunity he has had for acquiring a general knowledge of it, still to be of the public esteem.

Lexington, Feb. 16th, 1822.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted D. R.

WILLIAM VOORHIES & Co., SADDLERS, & CAP & HARNESS MAKERS.

REPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced business in Mr. William Reid's brick house, on Short street, near the Presbyterian meeting house, Lexington; where they will be happy to receive orders for anything in the above line, which shall be punctually attended to. They hope from their attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a part of the public favor.

Jan. 4, 1822.

FLOUR For Sale.

I wish to sell a quantity of

FLOUR.

To be delivered (at Mr. Craig's request) in the month of January, February, March and April; the flour will be of a superior quality to what is generally made in this State, as it will all be manufactured at my own mills, there are several hungry barrels now at hand. A credit will be given by the purchaser until the first of July next, by giving bond with approved security—I have BOATS to ship the flour, which will be sold with it.

Thomas Lewis, Lexington, January 20, 1822.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE At the Store of W. BAYLOR, Lexington,

A quantity of RED CLOVER SEED, Warranted good.
December 22, 1821.